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LEATHER COLLARS  
LEADS & HARNESS  
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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1846

November 8, 1919, Temperature 73

Rainfall 0.00 inch

Humidity 85

November 8, 1919, Temperature 74

No. 17,795. 六拜禮 號八月一十年九十一百九十一癸

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1919.

日六十月九未已天年八月庚申

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

## BUSINESS NOTICES

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.  
HOK YUN-KOWLOON.  
Marine and Land Engineers, Bollermakers,  
Founders, Motor Boat Builders.  
HARBOUR REPAIRS CALL FLAG "L".  
SOLE AGENTS FOR "HELVIN MOTORS".  
TELEPHONES:—Works K.21; Manager K.329; Harbour Engineer K.120;  
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**DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.**  
Tel. 482.  
24, Des Vaux Road Central.  
Agents for South China:—  
**HUDSON, ESSEX, CHANDLER,**  
**OVERLAND CARS**  
A consignment of **HUDSON** and **ESSEX** Cars  
expected shortly.  
Orders may now be booked. Cars for hire.  
Lessons in driving at moderate inclusive prices.

**Watson's**  
**COLD CURE TABLETS**  
Cure a Cold in the Shortest  
Possible Time.  
An Excellent Remedy For  
Neuralgia and Malarial  
Headache.

This excellent remedy is sent regularly  
from Hongkong to customers in  
England & elsewhere abroad.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**

**YEE SANG FAT CO.**

JUST ARRIVED  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's  
**"WOLSEY"**

Pure wool underwear  
PRICE \$5.75 UP.

GENT'S AND CHILD'S  
part wool  
**COMBINATIONS**  
Heavy Ribbed Unshrinkable  
PRICES \$2.25 to \$3.50 A SUIT

**YEE SANG FAT CO.**  
Corner of Queen's Road & D'Aguilar Street  
TEL. 1355.

**Diss Bros**  
TRILOM  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2342.

**DONNELLY & WHYTE.**  
WINE MERCHANTS.  
TEL. No. 638.

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### HAVAS REVIEW.

### SPEECH BY BRIAND.

PARIS, Nov. 1.

M. Aristide Briand, six times prime minister, delivered an important speech last night at Nantes, when he set forth the programme of the Republican majority at the forthcoming elections. After attacking France's war effort and her victory over the German invader, M. Briand said that in the past the government of the country had been rendered at times extremely difficult by differences between various republican factions. Changes of government, he said, had been too frequent, and a homogeneous majority was necessary to ensure stable government in future. Other of M. Briand's points were as follow.

We must consider the advisability of modifying our constitutional laws so as to ensure the election of a president of the republic on a wider basis and introduce into the constitution guarantees against confusion between the legislature and executive.

The president of the republic should be able to exercise a wider and more efficient role.

Steps are urgently needed to reduce the paper monetary circulation, which is one of the causes of the high cost of living, and of the fall in exchange.

All taxation that hinders production must disappear.

Bureaucratic routine must be broken to permit the re-establishment of the devastated regions.

Labour problems must be studied by masters and men in common.

Referring to the question of armaments, Mr. Briand advocated the complete disarmament of Germany.

A sign of the times is the opening, announced to take place on Monday, of the new continental offices of the Great Eastern Railway Company in Paris. Before the war the great continental traffic routes outwards from England radiated through Berlin. Now the metropolis of Europe is Paris and all European business of the Great Eastern in passengers and freight is to be centralised in Paris.

### ENDURANCE OF INDIAN SEAMEN.

### MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S MOTOR CAR.

### COLD WEATHER VOYAGES TO AMERICA PROHIBITED.

### "RED ROLLS" INLAID WITH SILVER.

Great resentment has been caused among British shipmasters voyaging in the East by the after-war revival of the provisions of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act which prohibits the engaging, during the winter months, of Indian crews for journeys to ports on the American coast within a certain latitude. These provisions were made some years ago as a result of complaint that Indian seamen had died from the effects of cold. Their operation was suspended during the war and the hope had been raised that they were abandoned forever; their revival has given strength to the opposition there has always been against them.

A British shipmaster who has had a long and intimate acquaintance with the East and Asiatic seamen and who has recently arrived in Colombo from Calcutta, in an interview with a *Times of Ceylon* representative, expressed high indignation at what he termed the unfairness of the provisions, which, he averred, materially added to the ever increasing anxiety and burden of the British Captain. During winter months, he explained, vessels with Indian crews bound for Boston and New York were obliged to put in at Newport News to disembark the Indians whose places were taken for the rest of the voyage by American "runners." This entailed long delay, heavy expense and serious inconvenience. If shipmasters wished to avoid putting in at Newport they had to ship Chinese or Malays, who, in addition to demanding much higher pay, were not nearly so satisfactory as Indian seamen, who almost invariably worked faithfully and well. Long experience had taught him that Chinese and Malay seamen were not reliable and, given favourable opportunities, were inclined to desert in America.

The Captain mentioned the anomaly of prohibiting hardy Bengal seamen from making the full journey during winter months and yet allowing Indians to go. In the present days of shortage of shipping hails for the changing of crews were, he said, a serious matter.

Discussing the provisions, from a humane and not a commercial point of view the Captain said that the Indian seamen themselves were bitterly opposed to them and complained that work was being taken from them for the benefit of alien sailors. Frequently he had been requested by the seamen to disregard the provisions and to ship them for the prohibited areas. His personal

experience was that the Indian did not suffer in the least degree from the cold of New York or Boston, which, if intense at times, was more healthy than was the case in England, to where seamen were allowed to go freely all the year round. The Indian seaman was not a bad judge of his own powers of endurance and he was most anxious for the abrogation of the restrictions which prevented him from going to latitudes where other Asiatics were allowed. Medical opinion, added the captain, was that there was absolutely no danger to Indians travelling to any part of the American coast during any part of the year. The Indian members of the crew were provided with warm clothing, but the weather seemed to affect them so little that the difficulty of ships' officers was to get them to wear it.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### HAVAS REVIEW.

PARIS, October 31st.  
Marshal Foch was recently directed by the Supreme Council to make a full and careful investigation into whether or not Germany has observed the terms of the Armistice since it was signed nearly a year ago.

His report sets forth the successive flagrant violations of the terms, such as the sinking of the German surrendered fleet, the beligerency of Von Der Goltz in the Baltic States, the protracted delay in the evacuation of those territories, the failure to turn over the locomotives, freight cars, and agricultural machinery specified, and the delay in returning the works of art stolen from France and Belgium. Other minor violations are also reported, such as the sales of aeroplanes and the non-delivery of several ships.

The Council has decided to recall to Germany's memory the Armistice terms. A semi-official advice announces that the Supreme Council, acting upon Marshal Foch's report, has decided that the German Government shall be called upon to sign another Treaty to say that it will fulfil the November armistice terms.

When asking for the prolongation of the functions of the Supreme War Council, M. Clemenceau urged that the Inter-Allied Military Directorate was still very necessary to supervise the working of the various control Commissions, which, after enforcing the Treaty, would go to Germany.

This step will be the means of preserving the Allies' military authority concentrated under Marshal Foch, and, consequently, the readiness of such force to be used if the German Government shows itself recalcitrant.

A direct Franco-Canadian steamship service has just been re-established.

Yesterday, Eugene Criqui, the French bantam-weight boxing champion, beat Sam Koller, the British champion, in the fifth round of a 20 round contest.

## OUTRAGE AND TORTURE.

### APPALLING CONDITIONS IN MEXICO.

Mrs Agnes Laut, a woman journalist, after investigating the situation in Mexico, was a witness before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at Washington. She said that the conditions in Mexico were appalling. American women were carried off by bandits and tortured. One American farmer was tied to a tree and stabbed until he became insane. The women captives were at the mercy of the bandits. Mexican troops were equally guilty of these outrages.

Mrs Agnes C. Laut is an American woman journalist. In the New York *Independent* of June 14 she wrote a graphic description of the conditions prevailing in Mexico as she saw them, under the heading "Mexico is Our Next Job." Her indictment is a damning one. She says: "In Mexico city to-day there are 116,000 children running about homeless and schoolless, and in many cases orphaned by the nine years of war. The fate of the boys is bad enough. Another nine years and they will graduate full fledged criminals. The fate of the girls can be seen in any Mexican hospital. These conditions are untenable. Girls in the Gulf country are sold as low as five dollars. Neither can the sufferings of daughters of American colonists be told here. They are on record in the State Department. At one time there were 50,000 American colonists in Mexico. There are less than 6,000 to-day. The others have fled long since for their lives, leaving their life work—coffee, or sugar, or cotton plantations—in smoking ruins. The record of these is as gruesome as anything told of Belgium. Multiply Belgium by seven years instead of four, and a faint idea of conditions in Mexico can be glimpsed."

## BUSINESS NOTICES

### DISTINCTIVE STYLES

IN SMART HEADWEAR.

NOW SHOWING

AT

### SHAW'S

SOFT FELTS, SINGLE TERAI  
DOUBLE TERAI  
STRAW HATS VELOURS

ALL THE NEWEST SHADES

LONDON'S BEST MAKES

### J. T. SHAW

TEL. 682.  
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER

NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

### PACIFIC PORTS ANNUAL.

Trade Articles from all Pacific Regions, Descriptive Articles on all Ports of the Pacific Ocean—W. & S. America, Japan, China, Australasia, etc.

Freight Calculation Table, Distance Table, Trade Statistics, Port and Postal Regulations, etc., etc.

On Sale at Messrs. BREWER & Co.,  
TEL. 696.  
23 Queen's Road Central.

### TOILET BRUSHES.

We have recently received a full and varied assortment of the above including Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Nail Brushes, Military Cases; also Combs, Puff Boxes, Mirrors, Manicure requisites, etc., etc.

INSPECTION INVITED.  
22, Queen's Road Central.  
TEL. 345.

### THE PHARMACY,

### WRIST WATCHES

QUALITY—VARIETY—PERFECTION.

J. ULLMANN & CO.,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (CORNER FLOWER STREET).

### CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

15, Queen's Road Central. (Tel. 75.)

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
BOORD'S GINS (Dry & Old Tom)

### THE HANDLEY PAGE

MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES

### HANDLEY PAGE LTD.

Cricklewood, London, N. W. 2.

Sole Agents for China:

### PEKING SYNDICATE LTD.

Peking.

Sub-Agents for Hongkong and South China:

### W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,

Hongkong.

### A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

### WILKINSON'S

DISPENSING MEDICINE, ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."

WILKINSON'S  
WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST & MOST VALUABLE Torpid Liver, Debility, ERUPTIONS, &c.

WILKINSON'S  
INDISPENSABLE TO

SARSAPARILLA ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES

A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong Dispensary, and Queen's Dispensary.

SARSAPARILLA  
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES  
WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD  
THE SAFEST & MOST VALUABLE Torpid Liver, Debility, ERUPTIONS, &c.  
WILKINSON'S  
INDISPENSABLE TO  
SARSAPARILLA ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH  
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1919.

NOTICES. GENEVAH &amp; GUN

G. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.

Public Auctions

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on THURSDAY, November 11, 1919,  
commencing at 11 a.m.,  
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,43 Bagi Yunnanfu Red Beans,  
9 " do " do White Beans.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, November 8, 1919.

on THURSDAY, November 13,  
1919,  
commencing at 11 a.m.,at his Sales Rooms Duddell Street,  
A Collection of ValuableJewellery,  
comprising:—Rings, Bracelets, Bangles, Earrings,  
Zooches, Pins, Cuff Links, Studs,  
etc.

(Plain and set with precious stones)

Also  
A Selection of Gold Watches.

N. B. The above will be found suitable for Christmas presents.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

Catalogues will be issued.

On view from Wednesday, the 12th.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.on FRIDAY, November 14, 1919,  
commencing at 11 a.m.,At No. 25 Godown, Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,  
Ltd., Kowloon.

1. Drum Caustic Soda

(Stored in No. 21 Godown.)

13. Drums Caustic Soda

(Stored in No. 10 Godown.)

22. Cases Bicarbonate of Soda

(Stored in No. 21 Godown.)

3. Cases Sulphuric Acid

(Stored in No. 25 Godown.)

44. Cases Aluminium Sulphate

(Stored in No. 25 Godown.)

45. Cases Aluminous Sulphite

(Stored in No. 25 Godown.)

50. Cases Chrome Alum

(Stored in No. 51 Godown.)

56. Cases Bisulphite of Soda

(Stored in No. 25 Godown.)

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, November 7, 1919.

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TEA DANCES will be held on the following DAYS during the month of November, from 4.30 to 7 p.m.

MONDAY, 10TH. FRIDAY, 14TH.

MONDAY, 17TH. FRIDAY, 21ST.

MONDAY, 24TH. THURSDAY, 27TH.

Admission to Dance Room each Day

10c. per head, including TEA.

J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager.

NOTICE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

IN Order to enable the Contractors to complete the work in connection with the above Hotel at the earliest possible date without interruption, and in order to avoid all possibility of damage to the Flooring, Tiles, Paint Work, etc. The public are requested to kindly abstain from visiting the Hotel as on and from this date until its completion and formal opening on which due Notice will be given by advertisement in the local newspapers.

The Management of the Hotel feel sure that they may rely upon the ready co-operation of the public in the foregoing regard.

Dated this Sixth day of November, 1919.

For the HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.  
PROPRIETORS OF THE

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

OUR OFFICE has this day been REMOVED from No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central, to Victoria Building, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

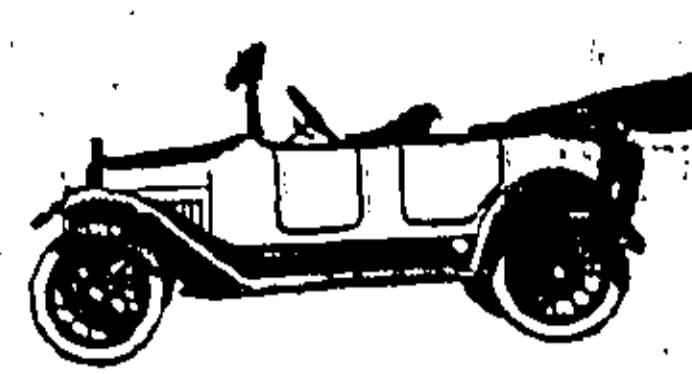
VERNON &amp; SMYTH,

Share and General Brokers.

Hongkong, November 1, 1919.

INTIMATIONS

METEOR GARAGE

Sole Distributors of  
MAXWELL CARS.Automobiles for Hire  
and for Sale  
at reasonable Prices.

Phone 2500.

65 Des Voeux Road  
Central.

Just RECEIVED

from AUSTRALIA a large shipment of LACTOGEN, UNSWEETENED CONDENSED MILK, STERILIZED NATURAL MILK, MALTED MILK and SWEETENED COCOA and MILK, sold at very reasonable prices owing to the present high rate of Exchange, especially for Retailers.

Also

A Selection of Gold Watches.

N. B. The above will be found suitable for Christmas presents.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

Catalogues will be issued.

On view from Wednesday, the 12th.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

Cases Bicarbonate of Soda

(Stored in No. 21 Godown.)

29. Bags Talcum Powder

(Stored in No. 25 Godown.)

40. Bags Talcum Powder

(Stored in No. 3 Godown.)

45. Cases Naphthaline

(Stored in No. C Godown.)

50. Cases Chrome Alum

(Stored in No. 51 Godown.)

56. Cases Bisulphite of Soda

(Stored in No. 25 Godown.)

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, November 7, 1919.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Received direct from the  
NORTHERN SCOTTISH  
FISHERIES selectedFILLET HADDOCK  
AND  
KIPPERS.

WE HAVE

Great Varieties of used  
and unused  
POSTAGE STAMPSSingle, Sets, Packets, Bags,  
and  
on Approval Books  
FOR COLLECTORSGRAUA & CO.,  
DEALERS INPOSTAGE STAMPS, POST CARDS, SEEDS,  
TOYS, &c. &c.No. 10, Wyndham Street,  
P. O. Box 620. Hongkong

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO  
ORDERCHERRY & CO.,  
PEDDER STREET,  
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

MUME YEA.

Japanese Photographers.

All kinds of Photographic Work done  
in latest styles also Passport PhotosDeveloping and Printing for  
Amateurs a Specialty.No. 6, Queen's Road Central.  
Tel. 264.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

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THERAPION NO. 71



**WATSON'S OLD BROWN LIQUEUR BRANDY**

QUALITY TRY IT AND BE YOUR OWN JUDGE.

IT HAS ALREADY DONE TIME.

“21 YEARS IN WOOD”

**A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.**

Hong Kong and China.

**Wm. Powell Ltd.**

TELEPHONE 346

**SPECIAL SHOW THIS WEEK.**

**PLAIN CLOTHS & GABERDINES**

FOR

**COAT FROCKS**

AND

**COSTUMES**

ELEGANT

**FUR SETS**

AND

**CAPES**

SMART COATS.

## BIRTH.

SKINNED.—On October 24, at Seven Oaks, Kent, to Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Skinner, of Shanghai, a son.

## DEATH.

MARQUES.—On October 30, at Shanghai, Maria Rosa Bernadina Marques, late of Macao, aged 72 years.

## The China Mail.

“TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.”

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOV. 8, 1919.

## ADVERSARIA.

PROPOSED meeting of the K.C.C. KOWLOON CLUB the other day, the AMALGAMATION proposal to amalgamate the Cricket and Bowling Green Clubs was mentioned, the “gentlemen of the Press” were requested to regard it as private and confidential. The *China Mail* did so. The *Morning Post* did not. Publication having now been made, through no breach of etiquette on our part, we are now free to talk of it. We consider that Mr. Blackburn, of the K.C.C., was unnecessarily “fussy” in this matter. How could a proposal, affecting all the members of two strong clubs, and known to them all, be kept secret? By putting the newspaper men on their honour not to mention it, he merely penalized the honourable ones. This sort of thing has happened before, and will again, unless we can dissuade these men who want all their doings kept quiet, while expecting to be told, by the papers, all about the doings of other people. “God moves in mysterious ways His wonders to perform,” but that is no reason why they should be so ridiculously mysterious too. Usually, anything that cannot be done openly and above-board should not be attempted. We thought the war had settled the hash of “secret diplomacy,” but its effects do not seem to have reached Kowloon. We expect the *Morning Post* will offer the explanation that it published the news after receiving it from some other source. It is quite possible that it did so. More than half the “confidential” news of Hongkong can be picked up round the next corner.

TECS AFTER US, our scriptorium yesterday. Visions of being dragged off to Siberia! We wondered which of our many political offences had brought him. “Please, Sir, we had no hand in killing the Tsar,” we began; but it wasn’t us he was after. It was to ask us not to say anything about a would-be lecture whom the police think may be a wrong un. We extorted a promise from him to let us know how the enquiry turns out. After he had gone “the wit of the staircase” returned to us again. How un-English. They have no charge against this man. He is innocent until they prove him guilty of something. Is this the way to treat innocent men? It is—on the

Continent, as they say at Home. Hongkong is, as we have frequently complained, quite continental now. It seems that the *China Mail* man may not give his famous lecture on the Esoteric Significance of Whiskers without first obtaining the permission of the local Chief of Police. Well, we are getting old and tired. The younger men must defend British principles. As for us, we shall merely insist on our Chief of Police wearing a sword, so as to seem more like the correct German article, and to remind us (as we have sometimes suspected) that after all we did lose that War.

We don’t want to be CLAPTRAP. rude. We really don’t. But perhaps Mr. Chang Tung-sheng will forgive us for replying claptrap when he says that “ideal socialism consists, not in the forced participation of the fruits of wealthy men by the poor, but of the development of the spirit of true fellowship whereby the well-to-do will of their own accord endeavour to alleviate the sufferings of the masses by rendering generous material assistance in favour of the poor and needy.” We haven’t come across any system of Socialism yet that we favour, but we have had several centuries of Mr. Chang’s “system” and it doesn’t work. It is no good preaching vegetarianism to tigers and wolves. The only cure for poverty is to stop being poor, and the best thing for the bottom dog to do is to become top dog as soon as he can manage it. So far as China is concerned, Socialism of any brand has as much chance of coming to the birth as a celluloid cat has of catching a paper mouse in the flaming fiery furnace of Shadrach, Meshak, and Abednego.

The newspaper story NO about Earl Beatty buying MONEY, a flag at Dumferline and having no money to pay the little girl for it is not precisely an amusing experience. It happens to us all sometimes. The most awkward we recall was when that democratic governor Sir Matthew Nathan rode on a street tram here, alone, and found he hadn’t the money for his fare. The conductor was as wooden and unhelpful as they always are in such cases, and was clearly ready to give Sir Matthew into custody, if a civilian hadn’t passed over the necessary coin. The loan was honourably repaid.

The *Encyclopedia* “COMPOUND.” *Simca* says the derivation of the word “compound” (for our walled enclosures) is uncertain, but that it may come from the Portuguese *campanha*. We have always hitherto understood that it was a corruption of the Malay word “kampong.” Can any *China Mail* reader throw further light on this? We haven’t a copy of “Hobson-Jobson,” but seem to recall that it favours the Malay derivation. What by the way, is the precise meaning of “campanha”?

With the sacred THE COUNT DE TOULOUSE ETC. traditions of British political freedom habitually and officially flouted in Hongkong, we haven’t much excuse for throwing stones at Shanghai, which isn’t British. Shanghai is an anomalous place, altogether, and nothing thence can surprise us, except, perhaps, the way in which British residents there seem to cease to be British.

Here is a little item “published, without comment or protest, in a British newspaper, edited (we are informed) by a Briton.”

Count de Toulouse de Lautrec de Savine appeared before the Mixed Court yesterday on a charge of forging the name of Consul-General Wilm to a passport. He was remanded for trial before the Russian Assessor.

As we said before, when the silly old man was in trouble here, we know nothing of the Count de Tiddydiddol and care less. If he has been committing forgery, he must suffer the results. The silly yarn that he was a paid agent of Germany, that was put round here, we never believed. For one thing, Germany does not hire such stupid people. His poverty was another reason, but one of the wiseacres to whom we mentioned that objection said his poverty might be “camouflage.” You couldn’t care less about that depth with a charge of dynamite. What we now wish to mention is the farce of handing the poor old chap over to the Russian Assessor “for trial.” An offence against an irregular Russian consul (without a Government behind him) to be tried by an irregular Russian Assessor (without a Government behind him) is likely to be a far trial, “we don’t think.” That sort of thing used to be shocking to British instincts. There must be something the matter with British instincts nowadays. Are they all Germanized but ours?

A “tec” invaded our scriptorium yesterday. Visions of being dragged off to Siberia! We wondered which of our many political offences had brought him. “Please, Sir, we had no hand in killing the Tsar,” we began; but it wasn’t us he was after. It was to ask us not to say anything about a would-be lecture whom the police think may be a wrong un. We extorted a promise from him to let us know how the enquiry turns out. After he had gone “the wit of the staircase” returned to us again. How un-English. They have no charge against this man. He is innocent until they prove him guilty of something. Is this the way to treat innocent men? It is—on the

other suggestion that there was some young American who had come back from Russia.” You can’t put that stuff over where Americans are concerned; and Mr. Bullitt has revealed reasons why Mr. George might have been expected to remember a little more. He breakfasted with the Premier, General Smuts, Colonel House, and others, and on that occasion his report was discussed. Mr. George handed Mr. Bullitt’s report to General Smuts, saying, “General, this is of the utmost importance and interest. You ought to read it right away.” Other details are revealed to show that he couldn’t have been honestly hazy in his recollections; but this is the clinching bit of Mr. Bullitt’s revelations. Mr. George, evidently aware that his utterance must have annoyed Mr. Bullitt, sent Mr. Kerr, his private secretary, to “explain.” Mr. Kerr said Mr. George had fully intended to act on the report, until “he found that Lord Northcliffe and Mr. Winston Churchill had rigged up a Conservative majority which intended to slay him if he did so.” Even those papers which admit that Mr. George’s speech “did injustice to the facts” are shocked at the wholesale nature of Mr. Bullitt’s disclosures. Publicity hurts. A stronger infusion of American publicity into European politics would purify them in time.

The beautiful appearance of the flowers at GARDEN. The Kowloon Cricket Club is earning praise not only for Mr. D. Harvey, who is only one of the Ground Committee, but for his colleagues also, Messrs. J. P. Robinson, J. Spittles, and A. E. Davidson. The chrysanthemums are going to be a particularly splendid show. They grow vegetables also, and water cress is one of their specialties. It must be a unique cricket club. We never heard of radishes at the Oval, or of potatoes at Old Trafford.

The newspaper story NO about Earl Beatty buying MONEY, a flag at Dumferline and having no money to pay the little girl for it is not precisely an amusing experience. It happens to us all sometimes. The most awkward we recall was when that democratic governor Sir Matthew Nathan rode on a street tram here, alone, and found he hadn’t the money for his fare. The conductor was as wooden and unhelpful as they always are in such cases, and was clearly ready to give Sir Matthew into custody, if a civilian hadn’t passed over the necessary coin. The loan was honourably repaid.

The *Encyclopedia* “COMPOUND.” *Simca* says the derivation of the word “compound” (for our walled enclosures) is uncertain, but that it may come from the Portuguese *campanha*. We have always hitherto understood that it was a corruption of the Malay word “kampong.” Can any *China Mail* reader throw further light on this? We haven’t a copy of “Hobson-Jobson,” but seem to recall that it favours the Malay derivation. What by the way, is the precise meaning of “campanha”?

Some ill-natured, AS IN A friend of Robert LOOKING-GLASS. Louis Stevenson called attention to the alleged fact that he used to be fond of looking at himself in a mirror. That is no indication that he was conceited about his personal appearance. It might easily become a habit with an ugly man. To a man of imagination, or the curious in retrospectiveness of Kipling’s “Kim,” a mirrored reflection of the self must be intriguing. It seems to help the illusion that we can get outside of ourselves, take an aloof, objective view, as it were. But that was hardly the idea of the local writer who, describing the joy of climbing the stairs in the new West Point hotel, said “mirrors make the walking pleasant.” We surmise that he found pleasure in regarding the hang of his trousers.

The writer of some MEMU ET Kowloon notes in a contemporary referred to a nocturnal celebration of Guy Fawkes’ day by a big crowd of Kowloon youngsters. He indulgently remarked that they “made no end of noise” after the hour at which they are usually in bed,” and told us “it was just like a touch of old times at Home. And the youngsters thoroughly enjoyed themselves.” We were admiring this unusual tolerance toward unnecessary noise, and mentally congratulating him on being free from the liverishness so common out here, when in a paragraph almost immediately following we found him telling the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, about his permits for Chinese musical performances, that they should never be given to Chinese living in the vicinity of European residences. It evidently makes a difference who makes the noise.

Besides having a very “bad Press” for his PROPOSED meeting of the K.C.C. KOWLOON CLUB the other day, the AMALGAMATION proposal to amalgamate the Cricket and Bowling Green Clubs was mentioned, the “gentlemen of the Press” were requested to regard it as private and confidential. The *China Mail* did so. The *Morning Post* did not. Publication having now been made, through no breach of etiquette on our part, we are now free to talk of it. We consider that Mr. Blackburn, of the K.C.C., was unnecessarily “fussy” in this matter. How could a proposal, affecting all the members of two strong clubs, and known to them all, be kept secret? By putting the newspaper men on their honour not to mention it, he merely penalized the honourable ones. This sort of thing has happened before, and will again, unless we can dissuade these men who want all their doings kept quiet, while expecting to be told, by the papers, all about the doings of other people. “God moves in mysterious ways His wonders to perform,” but that is no reason why they should be so ridiculously mysterious too. Usually, anything that cannot be done openly and above-board should not be attempted. We thought the war had settled the hash of “secret diplomacy,” but its effects do not seem to have reached Kowloon. We expect the *Morning Post* will offer the explanation that it published the news after receiving it from some other source. It is quite possible that it did so. More than half the “confidential” news of Hongkong can be picked up round the next corner.

We learn that Mr. C. Bond, of Messrs. Gande, Price and Company, was discharged from hospital yesterday and is now recuperating at his house in Kowloon. It is expected that Mr. Bond will be able to resume his usual duties in about a week’s time. He did remember that “there was

## BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN CHINA CONFERENCE.

SPEECH BY BRITISH MINISTER TO CHINA.

BRITISH AGENTS FOR SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH GOODS.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 5.

The Conference of the 15 British Chambers of Commerce in China, including Hongkong, was opened here at ten o’clock this morning. Sir John Jordan, addressed the Conference.

WELCOME TO SIR JOHN JORDAN.

The Chairman, Mr. H. A. J. Macrae, manager of Messrs. Deller & Co., in moving a resolution of welcome to Sir John Jordan, said:—There is no man in China in whom the British merchants place such implicit reliance, and to whose superintendence they would so readily and unhesitatingly entrust their affairs. I say this on behalf of a community which is very far from being mercantile and which does not attach overweening estimates to any designations as such. The resolution of welcome is inspired by a common wish to have with us on an occasion so vital to ourselves one of whose interest, in us we have felt so sure.

In welcoming the Delegates of the affiliated Chambers, the Chairman said that until to-day the Chambers, though acting together when possible, had never all discussed the common problems in common assembly. This morning, however, sees unfurled in China the essential banner of British nationalism and witness the inaugural convention of a deliberative assembly, which, it is hoped, will meet annually. In China it is an economic and not in a political sense that this fact is significant. Hongkong is the only British Colony in the Far East. Britons in China are not colonists and do not entertain colonial ambitions. The Conference has not any interest in politics as such. If this Conference passes the first resolution on the agenda, striking the keynote of the Conference, to use where practicable British agents for the sale and distribution of British goods, it will pledge itself to a principle which will co-ordinate British enterprise in China as never before.

## IMPORTANCE OF CO-OPERATION.

The Chairman emphasised the importance of co-operation between merchants and manufacturers to increase the British export trade, and he stated that the Federation of British Industries were sending a special representative to Shanghai to improve matters in that regard.

Concluding, the Chairman said that the questions set down for discussion were in themselves the best illustration of the necessity for the Conference. If at the conclusion of the proceedings the Chambers bound themselves, as he hoped they would, in an Association and agreed to meet annually, the Conference would have brought into existence a body thoroughly representative of British interests in the Far East, and able to defend and advance them with the whole weight of British public opinion in China.

## SPEECH BY HONGKONG DELEGATE.

Mr. S. H. Dodwell, of Hongkong, in seconding the Chairman’s motion of welcome to Sir John Jordan, said:—Hongkong is indeed honoured by being granted the privilege of seconding the resolution, and I will frankly confess to a certain amount of pride that it should fall to the lot of the representatives of the firm whose name I bear both to propose and second the resolution. Hongkong’s status on this occasion is a little different from that of all the other Chambers, as she is a British Colony. Nevertheless, her interests are inseparably bound up with those of China. Many, indeed, are the occasions in the past upon which my Chamber sought the assistance through the Hongkong Government of His Majesty’s Minister, and never has that assistance been denied. Moreover, we have now our own Council of Legation, Mr. Brett, and consequently we feel we are in closer touch with Peking than heretofore. This Conference is the first of its kind, and it would not have been complete without the presence of Sir John Jordan. His willingness to attend foreshadows a still closer relationship between British commercial and industrial interests in China and the Consular service, and nowhere in the world is that necessary as out here.

Sir John Jordan, the British Consul, and his presence also provides the desirable evidence of the importance of the occasion and of the earnestness of our intentions. I am no pessimist, but there are surely warnings enough to convince every business man that the future of British trade at this critical period demands the most serious and collective attention of those engaged in it, and if we are to keep our place in the markets of the world, let alone the question of expansion, my opinion is that it will only be by our combined effort on all our parts, and not by a more or less isolated individual effort, which before the war was

gradually but surely permitting Germany to out us from our foremost position. It is inconceivable that we have gone through the war for nothing, and of the many lessons we have learned, or should have learned, there are in my mind two of an outstanding character. The first is the value of co-operation. United co-operation amongst ourselves and co-operation with the Allies was brought to a high state of perfection, we did not make the headway we should have done, and I submit that until we take that lesson to heart and apply it to the economic struggle we, too, will not make the headway that we should make. The old petty jealousy between us and the old discrimination to take any interest in politics or anything else unless they directly affected our own line and pocket must go by the board, and their place must be taken by a desire to co-operate for the common interests of British trade. Merchants, manufacturers, and employers of labour must co-operate to a far greater extent than heretofore, and so make themselves more eligible and better equipped to co-operate with the labour organisations. The other war lesson I have in my mind may perhaps sound too sentimental for a business conference, once, but, nevertheless, I believe it must have a great bearing upon the issues ahead. It is the lesson of the self-sacrifice of the majority. I cannot see how an economic victory, which is the harvest of victory on the battlefield, which is our release from the responsibilities placed upon us by those who made the greatest sacrifice of all, is to be won unless the whole nation sets out to tackle the mighty economic propositions before it in the same spirit of co-operation and sacrifice that won the war. This Conference I look upon as a desire on all our parts to improve the old order of things. As such it has the whole-hearted support of Hongkong, and I am sure that all present deeply appreciate that the British Minister to China has consented to give us the benefit of his long and unrivalled experience of China and her needs.

## RAILWAY EXTENSION THE GREAT REMEDY.

Sir John Jordan, addressing the Conference, first traced the development of trade in China since he landed 43 years ago. The Sino-Japanese War, the Boxer Rising, and the Russo-Japanese War had stirred the country and people from their long sleep. Railway schemes were discussed in the newspapers, which were spreading to the interior, and the British merchant was seeking a direct touch with the consumer in the interior. Missionaries of trade are now as ubiquitous as missionaries of religion.

Sir John Jordan said he believed we had reached the stage when our

Trade and Agreements require to be supplemented by other arrangements. The great remedy would be found in the extension of railway communication, China, having less than 7,000 miles of railway, requires at least 50,000 miles. The outlet for these railways is not forthcoming from China herself, but he hoped that foreign countries would supply such outlet, in spite of the urgent calls elsewhere.

## CHINA’S GREAT TASK.

Commenting upon the unrest in China, which was a great hindrance to trade development, Sir John Jordan said that, nevertheless, trade of the country last year was greater than ever before. China, heretofore, had not needed a Government in the modern sense, local government sufficient for the needs of the people, but the spread of communications created a need for effective government, and the great task that China at present is the evolving of such. He feared that the process would be very slow. The vagaries of taxation would never be remedied until transportation is more efficient and until the Central Government can exercise direct control in the outlying districts. The question of tariff was bound up with that of inland taxation, and he advised early consideration of the effects of the tariff changes on the general course of trade. In view of the Treaty Powers’ pledge to a revision of the present tariff in two years, Sir John Jordan prophesied that China would soon embark upon a great industrial career, for which the raw materials and the genius of her people were admirably suited, and he saw no fear that this development would prove a menace to British industries. A wise policy lay in the direction of encouraging and fostering native industries in co-operation with the Chinese.

Sir John Jordan believed that a great future lay before Britons in supplying technical and financial assistance and business organisation directed towards an increase in the production of the real wealth of China.

## RESOLUTION.

After the speeches of the Chairman, Mr. S. H. Dodwell and Sir John Jordan, the British Commercial Counsellor, Mr. Fox, was elected Chairman of the Conference in Committee.

Thirdly.—The discontinuance of China to use seyce, and the establishment of a uniform dollar currency, with a mint at Shanghai.

Fourthly.—The promulgation by China of a law for the protection of bona fide trademarks. —Canton Times.

## MAILS FOR THE EAST.

## PROSPECT OF SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT.

According to a Bombay message dated October 21, there has been much criticism in the Indian papers of late regarding the irregularity and delay in connection with the English mails and the fact has been pointed out that a boat has just reached Calcutta which did the journey from London in 22 days, whereas the mails to Bombay overland from Marseilles take three weeks.

The case for the P. and O. is that

the pre-war mail carrying boats have either been sunk or have been commandeered by the Government and that the boats now available for the Indian mails are nearly all slow, former B. I. boats, which have to answer the triple purpose of mail boats, passenger boats, and transports, and, moreover, accommodation is often commanded by the Government at the last moment or sailing postponed or abandoned at the Government’s request.

The only solution is for more ships and the Company holds out no prospects of any very substantial improvement for another two years.

There are now 15,000 people at Home waiting to come to the East and in India there is another 5,000 who have booked passages to go

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN 1918.

RESULTS ARE THE MOST FAVOURABLE IN HISTORY OF THE GOVERNMENT LINES.

The Ministry of Communications announces the complete and final tabulation of the returns for the year 1918. Since considerable time will be required to print the full report with its many analytical summaries and diagrams, a synopsis of the extensive volume is given to the press in advance. It will be observed that the appearance of these results at this time marks the achievement of a goal toward which the Ministry has been striving for some time, namely, the prompt and regular compilation of railway statistics. It may now be said that these reports are "on time."

Compared with the year before, Revenues show an increase of \$13,778,000—or over 20 per cent. While Expenses show a considerable increase also, \$4,282,000. Net Revenues were \$9,496,000 in advance of the year before or almost 30 per cent. At the same time interest payments and similar items decreased to such an extent that Net Income Debits showed a decrease of \$2,578,000. The final result is that the Surplus for the year is \$33,505,000. This sum is nearly \$11,875,000 more than the same result in 1917—an increase of more than 50 per cent. This comparison is fully as good as it appears, for while there were some depreciated bank notes included in the totals in 1918, the quantity is not so large by half as that in 1917. Among Cash and Special Funds in 1918 these Notes amounted to some \$6,000,000, while in 1917 these items amounted to fully \$12,000,000. In both years, of course, a certain proportion of such notes had been earned in the year previous.

The results upon the individual lines are shown by the following summary which shows Revenues, Expenses, Net Revenues, Net Income Debits, and Surplus for the Year upon each line.

## SUMMARY 1.

	Revenues (gross)	Expenses
1—Peking Hankow	\$23,822,621.24	\$7,977,853.50
2—Peking Mukden	20,853,532.26	6,903,148.24
3—Tientsin Pukow	12,503,350.05	6,334,726.56
4—Shanghai Nanking	4,863,436.58	2,969,155.92
5—Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo	2,397,350.59	2,066,830.96
6—Peking Suiyuan	4,394,397.58	2,859,949.12
7—Cheng Tai	3,210,437.29	1,337,384.15
8—Taokow Chinghua	948,917.33	426,453.83
9—Kaifeng Honan	1,270,205.45	703,622.51
10—Kirin Changchun	1,776,144.09	1,075,219.57
11—Chuchow Pinghsiang	554,392.78	552,598.44
12—Canton Kowloon	911,199.00	1,029,082.52
13—Canton Samshui		
14—Changchow Amoy	46,159.71	86,549.80
	<b>\$77,652,152.95</b>	<b>\$34,322,615.12</b>

	Net Revenues	Net Income Debits	Surplus for the Year
1—Peking Hankow	\$15,844,767.74	\$2,456,899.85	\$13,387,867.89
2—Peking Mukden	13,950,384.02	29,216.28	13,979,600.30
3—Tientsin Pukow	6,268,632.49	3,554,116.57	2,714,519.92
4—Shanghai Nanking	1,894,240.66	987,041.21	907,199.45
5—Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo	330,519.63	467,007.14	136,487.51
6—Peking Suiyuan	1,534,448.46	123,542.60	1,410,905.86
7—Cheng Tai	1,873,053.14	418,034.88	1,455,019.06
8—Taokow Chinghua	522,463.50	402,069.84	120,393.66
9—Kaifeng Honan	566,582.94	419,351.51	147,231.40
10—Kirin Changchun	700,924.52	424,687.12	276,237.40
11—Chuchow Pinghsiang	1,794.34	1,444.21	323.55
12—Canton Kowloon	117,883.52	477,067.09	594,950.51
13—Canton Samshui			
14—Changchow Amoy	40,590.09	125,261.74	165,651.83
	<b>43,329,537.83</b>	<b>9,824,418.26</b>	<b>33,505,119.57</b>

It will be observed that Net Operating Revenues are sufficient to meet all Net Income Debits, much as Interest, Taxes, Rentals, etc., more than four times over. The Surplus for the Year is equivalent to a 29 per cent return upon the Permanent Government Investment in the combined lines.

As the report will point out, these results are abnormally favourable and the year 1919 should not be expected to show a similar increase over 1918. The reason for this is that the year 1917, with which comparison is made, did not show normal revenues due to floods and other disturbances. In addition considerable traffic which naturally should have moved in 1917 was left over until 1918 and swelled the normal traffic. On top of this, the season of 1918 was unusually favourable. Crops were heavy and there was practically no interruption to the lines. The only exception of importance to this statement was the closing down of the Peking Suiyuan during the early months of the year as a measure of "plague" prevention.

As would be expected, Operating Percentage, or ratio, shows a considerable decrease. It stands at 44 compared with 47 in 1917 and 52 in 1915. The present figure is probably the lowest average in any country on the globe. Several lines show much better percentages, but the total is raised because of the unfortunate position of certain lines isolated from fuel supplies or without traffic connections. The individual lines rank as follows:

Peking Hankow	33.1	Shanghai Nanking	61.1
Peking Mukden	33.5	Peking Suiyuan	65.1
Cheng Tai	41.7	Shanghai Hangchow	
Taokow Chinghua	44.9	Ningpo	86.2
Tientsin Pukow	50.2	Chuchow Pinghsiang	89.6
Kaifeng Honan	55.4	Canton Kowloon	112.9
Kirin Changchun	60.5	Changchow Amoy	187.5
Chinese Government Railways	44.2		

Such an operating percentage naturally leaves large Net Revenues. The proportion which these bear to the investment in the various lines indicates the wisdom of the investment provided sufficient time has elapsed to prove inherent possibilities. Unfortunately, in several cases, plans for the completion of lines have been held up by unavoidable causes, and the possibilities have not been proven, but for the most part very creditable returns upon the sums invested have been earned. This is reflected in the following summary, in which the per cent which Net Operating Revenues bears to Cost of Road and Equipment is shown by lines.

## SUMMARY 2.

Peking Mukden	22.7	Shanghai Nanking	6.2
Peking Hankow	15.8	Peking Suiyuan	5.6
Kirin Changchun	10.6	Kaifeng Honan	4.2
Cheng Tai	8.4	Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo	1.5
Taokow Chinghua	7.1	Chuchow Pinghsiang	0.0
Tientsin Pukow	6.2	Canton Kowloon	Deficit
		Changchow Amoy	Do.
		Chinese Government Railways	10.4

These results have been made possible by increased business and by improved efficiency. Passengers carried one kilometre increased 9 per cent and tons hauled one kilometre increased 24 per cent. In 1918, 229 passengers were carried per train compared with 211 during 1917, and in goods service there was a similar increase from 244 to 257 tons per train. Thus the additional passengers were carried with practically no increase in train service, while the 24 per cent increase in goods traffic resulted in only 17.6 per cent increase in goods train kilometres. There is a noticeable increase in the average length of haul per ton. The typical ton of goods in 1918 was hauled 184 kilometres compared with 165 in 1917 and 141 in 1915. Rates have remained unchanged.

Very little change was made in the physical property during the year. Two short branches, aggregating 28 kilometres were built. The investment in physical property upon all lines increased some \$4,336,000. Seven new locomotives were purchased. The seating capacity of Carriages was increased by 1,506 seats; 2 per cent. Goods stock was increased by 21 wagons built and 200 leased on a permanent basis. The performances of all these units were much larger than in 1917. The Government's equity in the property was increased by \$7,664,000 through additions to property and repayment of Funded Debt through Surplus and the increase of Permanent Government Investment. Mortgage bonds were reduced by \$2,550,000.

## RED CROSS IN SIBERIA.

## RUMOURS CONTRADICTED.

The American Consul General has received a communication from the American Red Cross in Siberia bearing upon conditions in Red Cross work in that part of the world and which has special reference to certain reports which have been handed about, particularly in the Far East, in which it has been particularly indicated that considerable part of Red Cross supplies forwarded by various chapters to Siberia have been lost. This communication among other things says: "For some time past it has been noticed that foolish, exaggerated and unfounded articles and statements have been appearing in American and other newspapers, both in the U.S. and in the Far East, concerning the situation in Siberia. We have felt it desirable to let our chapters know that these statements as to the upset conditions of the country, and the successful activities of the Bolsheviks and the loss of American Red Cross supplies are absolutely without foundation on fact.

Red Cross supplies come in by steamer to a well guarded harbour, where several large Allied war vessels are lying at a wharf. They are loaded at a Red Cross dock and transferred at once into the big main warehouses of the Red Cross which are immediately adjacent to the dock. These warehouses are guarded night and day by the American soldier guard and are, moreover, situated in the Russian Naval compound with high brick walls, running round in three land sides. When the goods are shipped out they go on American guarded trains and over a line that is guarded from Vladivostock to Omsk by Allied troops. It is true that occasionally small guerilla bands are able to tear up the track and cause slight damage to trains, but these instances are rare. For sometime back we have not sent goods West of Irkutsk but have stored them at big guarded warehouses to the East, one of the largest of which is at the American military camp of Verkhnia-Udinsk. Now improved military conditions West of Omsk are permitting us to resume activities and some shipments have already been made as far West again as Omsk. I hope these facts will indicate that Red Cross goods are being regularly and safely received and handled and are not falling into Bolshevik hands.

We hope the Chapters will not believe these absurd rumours and be afraid their support will be lost when it arrives in Siberia. The Siberian Commission will be the first to stop the shipment of supplies if there were any danger of their being lost.

## CHINESE POLITICS.

The Canton Intelligence Bureau issued the following on Nov. 7:—Recent reports that the Constitutional Government or that the South-western provinces have contracted loans with Japan or purchased arms and munitions from Japan are entirely without foundation. An official denial has been issued.

It may be added that the officials of the Constitutional Government are at a loss to account for the origin of the canard. There is a suspicion, however, that as it emanated originally from the north, those who have actually committed those same acts have accused others in order to cover up their own sins.

INDIGESTION AND BILIOUSNESS.

YOU should not eat food of any kind when bilious, but take a full dose of Chamberlain's Tablets and drink plenty of water. That will cleanse the stomach, move the bowels and soon restore the system to a healthy condition. For sale by all Chemists and Stores.

MR. W. P. SIMPSON, late of Messrs. SIMPSON & SONS, Tailors, 22 Maddox Street, London, has this Day joined our Firm as Cutter.

DISS BRODS, Tailors, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, November 8, 1919.

## FOR THE INSANE.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Communities of Parsees in Hongkong, Canton, and Shanghai have always been generous supporters of charitable institutions. They have for years shown their interest in the John G. Kerr Hospital for the Insane and the School for the Blind, both of Canton. Many of their number make frequent visits and give financial support to both of these institutions. A few years ago these communities erected a building in the Kerr Hospital for the Insane which is known as the "Parsee Building." About the same time one of their number, Mr. M. J. Patel, of Sassoon and Company, himself put up a building in the Hospital which cost about \$1,200. A few days ago Mr. Patel visited the Hospital and after looking over the entire place and seeing the crowded condition made a gift of \$5,000. This generous gift of Mr. Patel will make possible a two-storey building which will greatly relieve the present congestion. At the same time Mr. Patel visited the School for the Blind and made another gift of \$2,000. This fund will be used to erect an infirmary with sleeping porches and an isolation ward, thus greatly improving the health conditions of the School. These gifts are especially commendable in that they are made to the poor of a different race.

CRICKET.

C.S.C.C. 2ND XI v. H.K.C.C. 2ND XI.

To be played on Civil Service ground on Monday, Nov. 10 commencing 10 a.m. The following will represent the C.S.C.C.:—E. C. Fincher, F. Bacon, G. H. Haskett, A. E. Wood, S. N. Piercy W. Hill, B. W. Bradbury, H. W. Sandford, S. E. Alderman, H. E. Stringer and R. C. Witchell.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (on Account of the Concerned,) on

FRIDAY, November 14, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A consignment of WATCHES, by a well known Swiss Manufacturer, to be sold without reserve.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, November 8, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned), on

FRIDAY, November 14, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A quantity of DRESS MATERIAL, &c., &c.

As follows:—

Blue and white sarge, Flannel and Flannelette, Prints, Bed Sheetings, Blankets, Counterpanes, Towels, Table Linen, &c.

A few lots of Toilet Soap, Perfumery, &c.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, November



## SHIPPING

**P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA,  
APCAR AND  
EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
LINES**

(COMPANIES incorporated in, ENGLAND).  
**MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES**

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

**MARSEILLES AND LONDON**

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NOVARA	16th December	17th January	26th January
KASHGAR	28th December	30th January	6th February

FOR

**BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.**

S.S.	Leaves Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	5th November at 4 p.m.	25th November
DILWARA	16th December	3rd January

FOR

**CALCUTTA via STRAITS and RANGOON.**

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
GREGORY APCAR	15th Nov.	5th December

FOR

**AUSTRALIAN PORTS via TORRES STRAITS.**

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Sydney about
EASTERN	23rd Nov.	16th Dec.

**SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
EASTERN	8th Nov.	to Kobe direct
NOVARA	18th Nov.	22nd November
APCAR & CO.	19th Nov.	27th November (Kobe via Shihai)
DILWARA	4th Dec.	7th December (Shihai)

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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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**YOKOHAMA MARU** ... Friday, 14th November, at Noon.

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**AKI MARU** ... Wednesday, 16th November, at 11 a.m.

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**NEW YORK & HAVANA** via Kobe, Yokohama, Murnora, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

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**TAMA MARU** ... Thursday, 27th November.

**CALCUTTA & RANGOON** via Singapore & Penang.

**NAGATO MARU** ... Wednesday, 18th November.

**MURORAN MARU** ... Thursday, 4th December.

**JAPAN PORTS**—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

**TANGO MARU** ... Saturday, 22nd November, at 11 a.m.

**NIKKO MARU** ... Saturday, 20th December, at 11 a.m.

**SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA**.

**KOSOKU MARU** ... Saturday, 5th November.

**SADO MARU** ... Thursday, 13th November, at 11 a.m.

**HWAH-WU** ... Monday, 17th November.

**EXTRA SERVICES** (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, etc.).

**TATSUNO MARU** (London, Antwerp & Hamburg) Wednesday, 18th Nov.

**TSUSHIMA MARU** (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... End of November.

**DURBAN MARU** (London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg) Middle of Dec.

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San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Forsa Maru	Toyo Eisei Kaisha	On 14th November.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Korsa Maru	Toyo Eisei Kaisha	On 2nd December.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Venezuela	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 2nd Dec. at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Shinsho	Pacific Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 22nd November.
Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria & Vancouver, Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma.	Wheeland	The Admiralty Line	On 20th December.
Victoria B.C. & Seattle via Shih & Co.	Africa Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	About 9th Nov.
Victoria B.C. & Seattle via Shih & Co.	Kashima Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th Nov.
Victoria B.C. & Seattle via Shih & Co.	Empress of Japan	Canadian O.S.I. Ltd.	On 22nd Nov. at 11 a.m.
Victoria B.C. & Seattle via Shih & Co.	Empress of Asia	Canadian O.S.I. Ltd.	On 19th November.
Victoria B.C. & Seattle via Shih & Co.	Taming	Battfield & Swire	On 27th November.
Australian Ports via Manila.	Aki Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 19th Nov. at 11 a.m.
Australian Ports via Japan.	Kiyo Maru	Toyo Eisei Kaisha	On 25th Nov.
New York via Panama.	Eurylochus	Battfield & Swire The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 25th Jan.
Portland.	Harland	The Admiralty Line	On 25th Nov.
New York via Panama.	Lowther Castle	Dowell & Co. Ltd.	On 2nd Nov. 1919.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.	Rangoon Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	About 2nd Nov.
Shanghai	Obaysang	Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Nov. 11 a.m.
Shanghai & Tsinhsia	Suzang	Battfield & Swire	On 11th Nov. at 12 m.
Straits & Calcutta	Calcutta via Straits & Rangoon	Battfield & Swire	On 9th Nov. D'light
Singapore, Penang & Belawan-Deli	Van Warwijk	North China-Japan Lijn	On 19th Nov.
Keeling via Swatow and Amoy	Amakusa Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 10th Nov.
Swatow & Bangkok	Changchow	Battfield & Swire	On 9th Nov.
Quinhambau	Doubs Laprak & Co.	Doubs Laprak & Co., Ltd.	On 11th Nov. at 8.30 a.m.
Manila	Loongsang	Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 16th Nov. at 9 a.m.
Bombay & Colombo	Cobles Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 16th Nov.
London via Spurz, Fang & C'bo &c.	Yokohama Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th Nov.
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Scatle Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 17th November.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said	Novara	P. & O. B.I. & A. L.	On 16th Dec.

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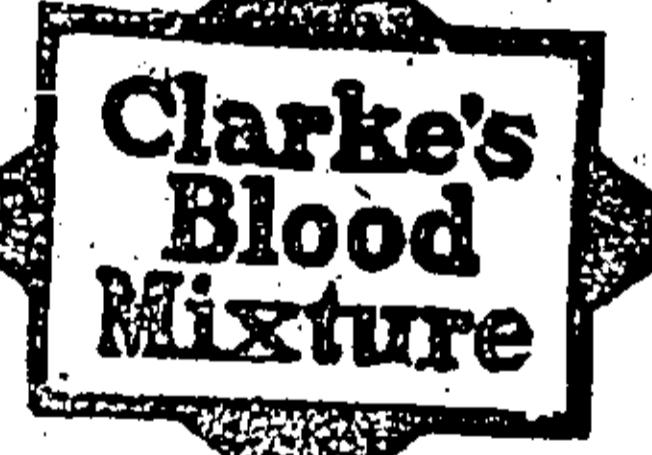
IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and medical ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poison master, which is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Purifier is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising); and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The TRUE VALUE OF CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonial from gratified patients of all classes—patients who have been cured by doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle.)

Over 50 years success. Pleasant to take and warranted free from anything injurious. Of all Chemists and Store-keepers. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.



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AND LONDON

## THE WEEK'S CHAT.

## MAINLY ABOUT WOMEN.

In a leaderette entitled Women and Journalism, which appeared in our issue of Monday, Nov. 3, I find quite a vast field for thought and argument.

Before going on, I must apologize for calling it a leaderette, our readers will recollect that our paper does not presume to write leaders; our MAIL only offers short commentaries on current events and burning topics of the day.

There is a nice modesty in this policy, also a profound wisdom.

Well, the little commentary on Women and Journalism has given the gossip folk for thoughts, so much so that the ordinary small chat of the week has taken a back seat for once.

The writer under the heading of Adversaries appeared to be sceptical on the subject of ever getting anything from a woman journalist but a cheap imitation of male journalism and male manufactured fiction, or of ever being allowed to get a peep at the "true inwardness of the feminine point of view." The question that naturally arises is, "Is there after all such a very great difference between the male and female point of view; and is not the fact of lack of originality common to both sexes?"

Originality, in this played out old world is as rare as genius. I take it that she purely feminine point of view, is more or less a question of environment and education. There must for instance be a distinctly feminine atmosphere in a harem.

There femininity is forced in a hot house of male monopoly and male autocracy; the veil is drawn and male thought enters—for you could not suppose that the owner of all this femininity is able to give a fair share of his brain and intellect to all the inhabitants.

(1) *Art.*—That knocks me out. I can think of no reason why a woman's angle of view on that subject should be different or feminine.

(2) *Art.*—And now to the pretty picture of the feminine creature, in her boudoir, hair down and dressed in a kimono, all conventions and affectations discarded with the loosening of the stay lace. The mere man wants to know what the woman says and thinks then.

It rather seems, as if, when she loosed her hair and banished the waist line, she threw away a lot of cramping thought bands, which were supposed to bind the mind or bind it and keep her untouched and unsolved by contact with the outer world.

To-day she thinks very much like any other creature of the human species; if she is married she thinks of her business in life and how to do it efficiently so as to play the game to her partner.

If she is a sporting person, she thinks of her games, and perhaps a more suitable posture for different occasions. If she is an office girl, a journalist, a professional nurse, a museuse, a shop girl or any other sort of working girl, she probably tumbles into bed and sleeps the satisfied and nervous sleep of the Village Blacksmith, and thanks God that her modern training has enabled her to pay her bills by the sweat of her brow, instead of by the use of her purely feminine charms.

This tirade is in the nature of a give away and it will be said that "Gossip" is obviously a woman, who has been very cleverly drawn by a bit of bait on the line of a male fisher.

There is not much space left for gossip, but the above may pass for that, being only a light trifling on the surface of a deep and absorbing subject.

I was pleased to hear, that the head of one of the local firms, gave a very cheery dinner and dance to members of his staff who have been home on active service. It is curious how little hero worship has been shown all those attentions which are more than half selfish.

No! "Love has no sex, it is a tyrant to man or woman."

Any difference in outlook between a particular man or woman is governed by the individuality of the person.

Boys and girls inherit characteristic and tendencies equally from the maternal and paternal sides, and often the boy takes after the mother while the girl shows a tendency to love of adventure, a business life and "might be her father over again."

(2) *Sport.*—Environment and education in the past made woman less able to bear defeat, more prone to petty spite, but every decade marks her progress. Is this the result of mimicry or the natural development arising from new conditions?

(3) *Society.*—This may be looked upon as the survival of the women's sphere for only a few men in the upper ten have time to devote themselves entirely to pleasure. To-day we look upon men and

## DEVASTATED FRANCE.

## CHARITY GYMKHANA TO BE HELD.

At the Jockey Club offices last evening, it was proposed that a special gymkhana was to be held on November 29, in aid of the fund for the devastated villages of France. Mr. D. M. Ross presided, and there were present Major Kirkpatrick, Messrs. R. M. Dyer, M. R. de Journe, J. H. Congdon, G. W. Gegg, S. E. Grimstone, F. Sutton, T. S. Forrest, M. Jones, G. Morton Smith, and H. B. L. Dowbiggin (Hon. Secretary).

Mr. Dowbiggin read a letter which was received from Mrs. Basil Taylor, the organizer of the Fund, asking whether a gymkhana could be held in aid of the fund as a means of charity. She expressed a hope that the club would approve the scheme. It was unanimously decided to hold an extra meeting on November 29, and that all the profits be devoted to the fund.

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## NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO. LTD.

## SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

The report for presentation at the sixteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders, to be held at the office of the company, Shanghai, on Tuesday, November 18, says: "The Directors have pleasure in submitting, for the information of Shareholders, the annexed duly audited Statement of the Company's Accounts to June 30, 1919.

1918.—The Balance at Credit of this Account is Taels 553,297.75 and, after deducting an interim dividend of 15 per cent. aggregating Taels 30,901.25 paid on 1st May last, there remains a sum of Taels 522,396.47 which the Directors recommend should be appropriated in the following manner:

A Second Dividend of 15 per cent. on the Paid-up Capital.

A Bonus of 15 per cent. upon Contingent Marine Premium.

Taels 30,000 written off Premises.

And the Balance be carried forward.

1919.—The Balance at credit of Working Account to 30th June amounts to Taels 612,280.82.

Directors.—During the year Mr. Arthur Hide resigned his seat on the Board owing to his retirement from the East. Mr. Hide was a member of the Board of this Company for the last 12 years, during which period he rendered valuable service to the Company. Mr. W. A. Argent of Messrs. Mackenzie and Company, Limited, was elected to fill the vacancy thus caused. In accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association the Directors all retire but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Audit.—The Directors regret that during the year Mr. G. R. Wingrove resigned his position as Auditor owing to ill health. The Accounts have been audited by Mr. F. N. Matthews. Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews tender their services to the Shareholders.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

H. G. SIMMS,

Secretary and General Manager.

Shanghai, October 25, 1919.

CHINA AND SOCIALISM.

On Saturday evening at the World's Chinese Students' Federation, Mr. Chang Tung-sheng, chief editor of the *Shih Shih Hsin Pao*, gave a timely lecture on China and Socialism. Mr. Chang explains that in China social conditions are totally different as compared with conditions in the West because China has only partially completed her labours in political revolution and therefore a programme of social revolution is premature. In foreign countries people look forward to the elimination of the barriers separating labour and capital. But in China owing to the limitations of industrial development, the people have to fight hard against non-employment. This being so, the time is very remote when the labouring classes will come to the front to argue terms with their employers. Mr. Chang believes that ideal socialism consists not in the forced participation of the fruits of wealthy men by the poor; but it consists of the spirit of true fellowship whereby the well-to-do will, of their own accord, endeavour to alleviate the sufferings of the masses by rendering generous material assistance in favour of the poor and needy. Mr. Chang is opposed to the policy whereby industrial privileges are monopolised by a chosen few; he believes in the satisfactory results of the corporation system under which small capitalists unite to launch great enterprises. The difficulties of disbanding China's excessive soldiers owing to lack of funds, do not permit an entirely optimistic forecast of the future. However, in the new order of things in China, Mr. Chang says, a permanent remedy will be found in ideal socialism which is the spirit of brotherhood through which the consolidation of the whole country is assured.

CORRESPONDENCE.

## SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

[To the Editor of the *China Mail*.]

Dear Sir.—The Bazaar Committee

are extremely grateful for your kindness in publishing the article last week, and for your favourable editorial comment on the Society.

Yours sincerely,

Wm. FITZ GIBBON.

Chairman 1919 Bazaar Committee.

## SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

In another column we publish an appeal from the Bazaar Committee of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul to the ladies of Hongkong for gifts of souvenirs and prizes for the 36th Annual Bazaar to be held on the 7th December. The Society depends almost entirely on the proceeds of this annual bazaar for the maintenance of the large number of poor families under its care and for the education of the children of those families.

There are in these days many well-meaning people who entertain a sincere distrust of charity, which they declare to be merely the purveyor of aims and the support of pauperism. If the visitation of the poor in their homes (which is the first duty imposed on its members by the rules of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul) had no other purpose than to provide temporary relief for the suffering poor, relief which is very often insufficient, the connection between this humble activity and its chief object would never be realised. The founders of the Society foresaw the objection, and in refusing it outlined so clearly the object of the Society that his words, written in 1848, will be of particular interest to those who are not well acquainted with the work of this great Association.

"It will often be said to the latest arrivals among you, and already you hear it every day, 'How long will you continue to practise the charity of a cup of cold water? What can you do amongst

Brotherhood who only relieve distress without drying up the springs of it? Why not rather come and take your place in those more progressive bodies where the members labour to eradicate the evil at one blow, to regenerate the world, and to rehabilitate the disinherited?" Such language is not new to us; it is the language used towards us fifteen years ago by the schools of St. Simon, when, with only a handful of men, we were founding the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. To be sure we are not self-complacent, and Heaven preserve us from prideful ourselves on our works! But when we compare what we would have accomplished in the ranks of those who were pursuing us with their reproaches, and the wants we have succoured, the tears we have dried, the unions legitimised, the children brought up, the crimes, perhaps prevented, the angry minds soothed, ah! we do not regret the choice which God inspired us to make.

Make the same choice, Gentlemen, and fifteen years hence you will not be sorry for it. Yes, undoubtedly, it is not enough to relieve the indigent poor from day to day; we must get at the root of the evil, and by means of wise reforms lessen the causes of public misery. But we profess to believe that the knowledge of useful reform is to be obtained less through books and from public meetings, than by going up the stairs of the poor man's garret, sitting by his bedside, feeling the same cold as he, and by inducing him to confide to us the secret of a sad and lonely heart in the intimacy of a friendly talk. When we have acquired ourselves of this duty, not merely for a few months, but for long years, and when we have thus studied the poor man in his home, at school, in hospital, not in one town only, but in several, in the country, in every condition where God has placed him, then we begin to know the elements of this formidable problem of misery, then we have the right to propose serious measures."

The reply is decisive. The members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul gain through this intimate association with the poor and their children a wonderful knowledge of the needs of a class whose condition can otherwise never be thoroughly appreciated. It is undoubtedly because of this intimate knowledge and appreciation that the Society has in all lands been always so successful in the "social" works, properly so called, which it has undertaken.

Roman Catholic Cathedral,

Glenelg.

Mass at 6, 7 and 9.30 a.m.

High Mass at 8 a.m.

8.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist,

MacDonnell Road.

Sundays, 11 a.m.

Wednesdays, 6.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church,

Wanchai.

Morning Service, 10.15 a.m.

Evening Service, 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home,

Arsenal Street.

Sunday Evening, Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church,

Garden Road.

Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Office and Showroom: 8 Beaconsfield Arcade,

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Telephone 3082.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Nov. 8th.

Holy Communion and

Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.

Opening, Voluntary; Responses, Ferial;

Venite, Savage; Psalms, from the 5th

Morning;—XLV Macfarren, Turle;

XLVI Turner; Te Deum, Woodward;

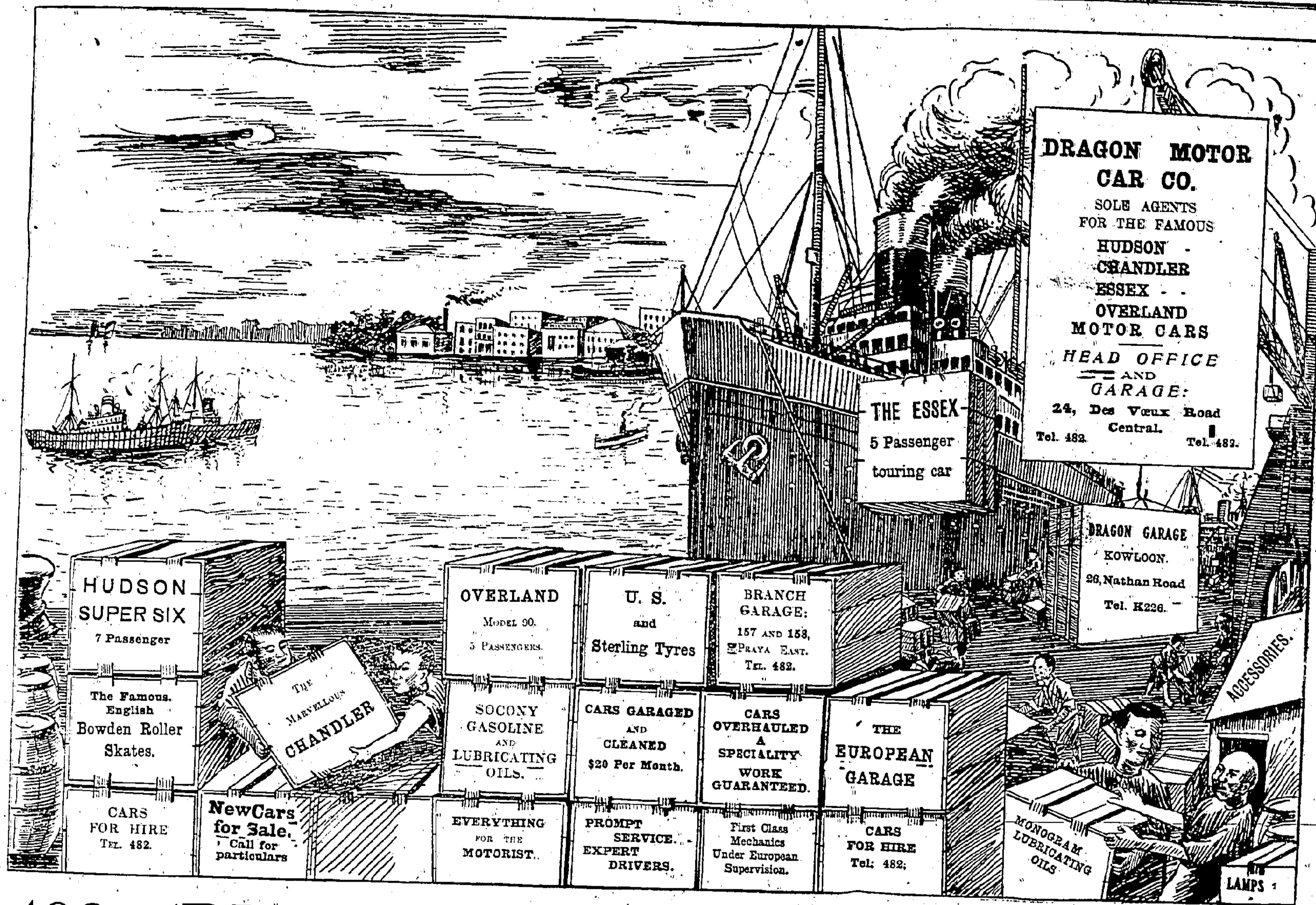
Smart; and Turle; Benedic;

Barnby; Kyrie, Mendelssohn;

Hymns, 3, 34, 436 (3rd Tune), 101,

587.

Evening Prayer at 6



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## SCOTTISH SPORT.

### HEARTS AND RANGERS UNLUCKY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

September 17.

By far the most important fixture of the League week has been between Heart of Mid-Llothian and Celtic. It aroused an extraordinary amount of interest, drew together a record crowd, and touched many who in ordinary circumstances are quite outside the football world. It is not too much to say that three-fourth of the followers of the game favoured the Hearts and wished them good luck, without in the least showing any dislike to their opponents. The reason was a creditable one. During the first year of the war, voluntary enlistment on the part of the players blotted out the prospects of a brilliant season for the Hearts; and until the opening of the present competition the club has struggled under the handicap of its patriotism. Only now has it regained any of its old strength, and the man in the street (even although he might be a Glasgow man and a patron of the Irishmen) felt that the Edinburgh club deserved just a little bit of luck.

The game itself was rather disappointing. Keenly contested, with the issue in doubt until the very last, there was still a marked absence of any sustained play worth the reputation of the two teams. For this both sets of half-backs were responsible. They completely dominated the forwards. Then, against a slight superiority forward of the Celts there must be placed the fact that for the last half hour the Hearts were without one of their best men. Handicapped as they were they made a game fight, and it was only three minutes from the close that the Celts put the solitary score. A draw would have been a more satisfactory result.

The other event of the week was the surprise of Rangers by Clyde, and the consequent draw. Every player has his off day, but it was surprising to see a whole front line of a club clearly out of form.

Among the other games, Queen's Park ought to have won from Third Lanark; and Greenock Morton once more discovered that it is possible to have fourth-stalls of the play and none of the goals.

### LEAGUE RESULTS.

Dumbarton, 1; Airdrie, 1. Hamilton Academicals, 0; Motherwell, 3. Partick Thistle, 1; Kilmarnock, 0.

Rangers, 3; Raith Rovers, 2. Hearts, 0; Celtic, 1. Airdrie, 2; Hibs, 0. Clyde, 0; Rangers, 0. Falkirk, 2; Dundee, 1. Motherwell, 4; Raith Rovers, 1. Aberdeen, 2; Ayr, 1. St. Mirren, 1; Albion Rovers, 2. Clydebank, 1; Greenock Morton, 0. Kilmarnock, 3; Dumbarton, 1. Partick Thistle, 4; Hamilton Academicals, 3.

Third Lanark, 1; Queen's Park, 1. Hearts, 4; Hibs, 2. Kilmarnock, 1; Rangers, 7.

GLASGOW CUP.

In the play-off of the mid-decided in the first round of the Glasgow Cup, Partick Thistle defeated Clyde by 3-1.

PORTBUSH REFLECTIONS.

At Portrush the hottest of the favourites went down like ninepins; now and comparatively unknown men came within an ace of achieving a victory; and in the end victory went to a man not because he was a brilliant golfer, but because he was a good "sticker". Yet let us give full credit to Mr. Bretherton for what he did, although we may not like his methods. All men are not-born golfers, and the man who makes himself one by whatever method is deserving of praise. For Mr. Bretherton is assuredly a "made" golfer. You know he has thought it all out, and that what he does is not by instinct but by reason. There is little of orthodoxy in him. He addresses with his club three inches behind his ball and his hands away in front. He uses the old-fashioned palm grip, with the knuckles of the right hand well under the left. He crouches over his irons, which by the way are never cleaned. He uses an aluminium spoon. He has a putter, also of aluminium, a strange-looking square construction, a mere toy, two feet in length. He plays in gloves, and he tests the wind at every other stroke. That is the catalogue of his heterodoxy. Place against it a grip of the game at all points, an accuracy that is almost uncanny, an immovable temperament, an unconquerable nerve, and Mr. Bretherton can afford to laugh at the man with golfing genius but who has not the heart to win. A tall, slightly stooping figure, Mr. Bretherton does not look robust. There were times in the final when he seemed to tire, when a man of smaller heart, you felt, would have collapsed. He tried his hardest to get into the Army, but over and over again, the doctors turned him down.

Mr. T. D. Armour, the young Edinburgh golfer, the runner-up, who served with the Tanks and almost lost his sight with mustard gas, had

a physical advantage over Mr. Bretherton which should have been worth strokes per round to him.

When he really got his drives, he beat Mr. Bretherton by 40 yards, and he can hit a forcing iron shot which Mr. Bretherton will never play. But in the final he was never on his driving. He sliced and pulled, and while he was getting back to the fairway Mr. Bretherton was steering a straight course for the hole, playing an easy, careful game, with a remorseless steadiness. Indeed Mr. Armour was one of the longest drivers in the field. He is the finest iron player in the amateur ranks, hitting with the crispness and precision of the professional and taking the same a big chunk of turf. Mr. Armour, too, has an approach with a cut stroke which gives the lie at once to Taylor.

THE LAWN TENNIS SEASON.

The tennis season now rapidly tapering to a close was memorable in several respects. For one thing, it was marked by an unprecedented boom; and on the other hand, between war's ravages and the lack of organisation only about one-fourth of the usual tournaments were held. The entries for the tournaments were encouraging, however, though the standard of play was not very high. This applies to the play of both ladies and gentlemen. In the last case, many of the gentlemen had only obviously made recent return to civil life, and hand, eye, and brain were not working in their accustomed unison. Favourite strokes did not come off with old-time precision, but there was steady improvement with the progress of the season. Among the ladies there was a big influx of new players keen, adaptable, and willing to learn, and the material is promising.

THE SCOTTISH HONOURS.

There was quite a change in the holders of the various championships. In Scottish tennis Miss M. Ferguson, bids fair to occupy the position so long held by Mrs. Robin Wels' Liberton. Besides having the £1,000 Ladies' Singles Championship, Miss Ferguson this season gained similar honours at the East of Scotland, the South of Scotland, Grangemouth-on-Spey, and Stonehaven tournaments.

At the Midland Association meeting Miss Nicholson retained her title of lady champion; and at the West of Scotland tournament Miss May Stewart, Bellahouston, retained the singles championship that she had lost in 1914.

Taking the similar gentlemen's honour, the Scottish Championship went to Olive Branfoot (who got his first success after being in eight open finals); Captain L. F. Davin had both the East of Scotland and the

West of Scotland singles championship before military duties called him across the sea; E. D. Nicol retained the Midland singles championship; G. B. Youll, London, got the South championship (his first success after having in 17 open finals); and E. C. Macintosh, Edinburgh University, won the singles at Grangemouth-on-Spey and Stonehaven respectively. Had Macintosh devoted to tennis the attention he gave to other sports in the early part of the season he would probably have had more honours to his credit in the tennis world.

The Ladies' Double Championship of Scotland was held by Miss Ferguson and Miss Hartiot, and at the West of Scotland the winners were Misses M. Ferguson and H. Stanley, Pitlochry. Glasgow has the credit of the Scottish Gentlemen's Double Championship this season, the Rev. Robert Irons and H. E. B. Neilson being the holders. Along with Captain Davin, Irons got the same honour at the West of Scotland tournament; E. D. Nicol and W. Burns have the Midland double championship; the Edinburgh University couple, W. B. Stott and E. C. Macintosh, were the winners of this event at both the East of Scotland meeting and at Grangemouth-on-Spey; but A. Wallace McGregor, partnering A. Wood-Hawks, a very promising Edinburgh player, got it at Stonehaven. At Moffat the gentlemen's double went to P. "Johnstone" (P. J. Baird), ex-singles champion of Northern Rhodesia; and A. B. Stewart, Edinburgh. In mixed doubles the Scottish championship was won by H. E. B. Neilson, Partick, and Miss M. M. Ferguson, the South of Scotland; by G. B. Youll and Miss Ferguson; and the West of Scotland by J. Mathie and Miss E. Hendry.

Mixed doubles play has been attracting a considerable amount of attention, and has provided some of the best of the tournament play in a Scottish season which has been remarkably barren of any great and exciting play.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

WHEN you have a bad cold you want a remedy that will not only give relief but effect a prompt and permanent cure, a remedy that is pleasant to take, a remedy that contains nothing injurious. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets all these requirements. It acts on Valentine's plan, relieves the larynx, aids expectoration, cures the catarrh and removes the mucus to a healthy condition. This remedy has a world-wide use, and can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Storeskeepers.

## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

### PRELIMINARIES IN PROGRESS.

Preparations for the organisation of the League of Nations are being made in London by Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General, and Raymond B. Fosdick, an American, the Under-Secretary, so that the League will be ready to operate at its first meeting in Washington. The date of this meeting is undecided.

In preparatory work for the

Court of Justice, the Organisation Committee is understood to have arrived at the opinion that it would be desirable to invite a number of eminent international jurists to give their opinions on the constitution of such a Court, and has voted to take up the question in detail at subsequent meetings. The action of the Committee is said to indicate that the work of organising such a Court will be carried forward from the point where it was started by the United States at The Hague twelve years ago, when Mr. Elihu Root, then Secretary of State, in his instruc-

tions to the American delegates, charged them to work for the creation of an International Court about twice the size in membership of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The members of the Organisation Committee are: Stephen Pinchon, France; Chairman; Edward M. House, United States; Lord Robert Cecil, British Empire; Marquis Imperiali, Italy; Viscount Chinda, Japan; Mr. Bellin Jacquemyn, Belgium; Mr. Venizelos, Greece; Mr. Gutierrez de Leon, Spain; and Mr. Antonio O. de Magalhães, Brazil.

**C & B POTTED MEATS.**

**15 VARIETIES.**

**ALL DELICIOUS AND APPETISING.**

**CAME, HAM, CHICKEN AND TONGUE, ETC., ETC.**

Prepared by a celebrated Chef under ideal conditions of cleanliness and selection.

**IN GLASS, TINS AND WHITE JARS.**

**ONE OF THE BEST OF CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED TABLE DELICACIES.**

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H.M. THE KING.

# Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Chills and fevers.

FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS,

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only medicine in the NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; relieves irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

New Goods will be sent Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne on the same day.

Sale by all Chemists.

Prices in England, £1/1, 2/9, 4/6.

J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd.

London, S.E.



## POWER FROM THE EARTH.

In my address to Section G in 1904 I discussed the question of sinking a shaft to a depth of 12 miles, which is about ten times the depth of any shaft in existence. The estimated cost was 5,000,000, and the time required about 55 years.

The method of cooling the air-locks to limit the barometric pressure on the miners and other precautions were described, and the project appeared feasible. One essential factor has, however, been queried by some persons. Would the rock at the great depth crush in and destroy the shaft? Subsequent to my address I wrote a letter to Nature, suggesting that the question might be tested experimentally. Professor Frank D. Adams, of McGill University, Montreal, acting on the suggestion, has since carried out exhaustive experiments, published in the *Journal of Geology* for February, 1912, showing that in limestone a depth of 15 miles is probably practicable, and that in granite a depth of 30 miles might be reached.

Little is at present known of the earth's interior, except by inference from a study of its surface, upturned strata, shallow shafts, the velocity of transmission of seismic disturbances, its rigidity and specific gravity, and it seems reasonable to suggest that some attempt should be made to sink a shaft as deep as may be found practicable and at some locality selected by geologists as the most likely to afford useful information.

When we consider that the estimated cost of sinking a shaft to a depth of 12 miles at present-day prices is not much more than the cost of one day of the war to Great Britain alone, the expense seems trivial as compared with the possible knowledge that might be gained by an investigation into this unexplored region of the earth. It might, indeed, prove of inestimable value to science, and also throw additional light on the internal constitution of the earth in relation to minerals of high specific gravity.

In Italy, at Lardarello, bore holes have been sunk which discharge large volumes of high-pressure steam, which is being utilised to generate about 10,000 h.p. by turbines. At Solfatara, near Naples, a similar project is on foot to supply power to the great works in the district. It seems, indeed, probable that in volcanic regions a very large amount of power may be in the future obtained directly or indirectly by boring into the earth, and that the whole subject merits the most careful consideration.—The Hon. Sir C. A. Parsons, K.C.B., in Engineering.

## IS YOUR FACE DISFIGURED?

by pimples or blotches? If so it is a sure sign that

## PINKETTES

are needed to set matters right.

As a remedy for disordered liver, biliousness, sore tongue, sick headache, simple blood-skin, and other troubles arising from consumption Pinkettes are perfect. They are as thorough, as gentle as nature. Of all chemists, or druggists the phial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 97 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

## HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 7th NOVEMBER, 1919.

## OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.	
BANKS	
Sterling Exchange 4/5 T. T.	
Hongkong Banks	8300 b.
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Canton Ins.	840 s.
North China Ins.	T. 306 s.
Union Ins.	8197 s. 8204 s.
Fausto Ins.	870 s.
Far Eastern	T. 83 b.
FEES (INSURANCES).	
China Fire Ins.	1138 s.
Hongkong Fire Ins.	845 s.
SHIPPING.	
Douglas	88 b.
H.K. Steamboats	823 b.
Indo-Chinas (Pret.)	820 b.
Do. (Del.)	24 s. b.
Shell Transport	8200 b.
Star Ferries	830 b. 83 s.
RAVEMENTS.	
China Sugars	8187 b. 184 s.
Malabon Sugars	844 n.
MINTS.	
Kalian Mining Adm.	901 s.
Langkats	T. 19 s.
Shanhai Loans	
Shal Explorations	
Ranbo	8210 n.
Trough Mines	38/9 n.
Ural Carparks	507 b.
DOCKS, WHARFS, GOWNS, &c.	
H. & K. Wharfs	8107 s.
H. & W. Docks	8176 b. 1764 s.
Shal Docks	T. 123 b.
New Engineering	T. 234 s.
Tropon	307 b.
LANDS, HOUSES & BUILDINGS.	
Central Estates	8108 n.
Hongkong Hotels	8120 s.
Hongkong Lands	8119 s.
Humphreys	810 s.
On Demand	831
Credit 60 days' sight	831
Land Reclamation	846 n.
Land Reclamation	8175 s.
On Bombay	
Wira	8194
On demand	
On Calculants	
Wire	8194
On demand	
On Singapore	
On demand	191
On Manila	8195
On Shanghai	
On demand	800
30 days' sight (private paper) 800	
On Yokohama	
Current	
Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits	
Boar Interest at Rates 2%, 4%, 5%.	
Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE	
will be welcomed.	W. Y. CHANG, Mgr.
Hongkong, July 7, 1919.	

EXCHANGE.	
Hongkong, November 7, 1919.	
On Bank, Wire	451
" On demand	464
" 30 days' sight	464
" 4 months' sight	464
Credit 4 months' sight	471
Documentary, 4 months' sight	471
On Paris	
" On demand	451
Credit 4 months' sight	845
On New York	
" On demand	831
Credit 60 days' sight	831
On Bombay	
Wira	8194
On demand	
On Calculants	
Wire	8194
On demand	
On Singapore	
On demand	191
On Manila	8195
On Shanghai	
On demand	800
30 days' sight (private paper) 800	
On Yokohama	
Current	
Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits	
Boar Interest at Rates 2%, 4%, 5%.	
Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE	
will be welcomed.	W. Y. CHANG, Mgr.
Hongkong, July 7, 1919.	

MISCELLANEOUS.	
Cements	850 b.
China-Bornes	8134 b. 134 n.
China Lights	Old 73 & New 54.
China-Providents	88 b.
Dairy Farms	823 b.
H.K. Electrics	898 s.
Macra Jo.	834 n.
Hongkong Bopos	8292 n.
H.K. Tramways	871 b.
Peak Tramways (Old)	87 s.
do. (New)	880 n.
Steam Laundry	831 b.
H.K. Steel Foundry	8107 b.
Water-boats	815 s.
Watsons	865 b.
Powells	818 b.
Wisemans	827 b.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
Hongkong 50 cents sub.	812 disc.
" 10	812 disc.
" 20	822 pm.
Chinese coins	824 2/4 pm.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	824 2/4 pm.
Chinese Copper Cash	82 2% pm.
Chinese Copper Cents	82 2% pm.
do. (New)	82 2% pm.
Steam Laundry	831 b.
H.K. Steel Foundry	8107 b.
Water-boats	815 s.
Watsons	865 b.
Powells	818 b.
Wisemans	827 b.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.	
HEAD OFFICE:	13, Queen's Road, Central.
General Banking and Exchange business transacted.	
Loans granted on approved securities.	
Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.	
The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.	
DONG TOY,	Chief Manager.
Hongkong, Sept. 16, 1919.	

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.	
HEAD OFFICE:	8, Des Voeux Road, Central.
Branches:	Hongkong & Shanghai Concessions.
DOMESTIC & FOREIGN BANKING.	
SERVICE PROMPT.	
Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits	
Boar Interest at Rates 2%, 4%, 5%.	
respectively.	
Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE	
will be welcomed.	W. Y. CHANG, Mgr.
Hongkong, May 14, 1919.	

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO. LTD.	
(Capital Paid up)	81,250,000.
Loans on Mortgaged House Property, &c.	
Loans made on Storage, &c.	
TRUSTEES, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEYS, &c. Underwritten and Executed.	
(Date and Particulars on application)	
SHIENWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.	
Hongkong, July 7, 1919.	

NOTICE.	
P.EAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.	
TIME TABLE.	
WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.	
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.	
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.	
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	
2.15 p.m. to 3.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	
3.15 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	
4.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.	
NIGHT CARS.	
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m., 8.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m.	
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes.	
11.45 p.m.	
SATURDAYS.	
EXTRA CAR—12 midnight.	
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.	
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.	
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	
12.30 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	
1.45 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	
2.45 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	
3.45 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.	
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.	

SPECIAL CARS	





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## POST OFFICE.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.  
The General Post Office will be open on Monday, 10th November, until noon.

The District Post Offices will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m., and from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m., with the exception of Kowloon Office which will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. only.

There will be one delivery from District Offices at noon.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

The Money Order Service with the Philippine Islands has been temporarily suspended.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless Telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and when mails are advertised to close before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 6 p.m. on the previous day.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 6 o'clock on the previous evening.

## INWARD MAILS.

THURSDAY, November 13.  
Shanghai and Japan—Per YOKOHAMA MARU.

SUNDAY, November 14.  
Bombay—Per HWAH WU.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

SUNDAY, November 9.  
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.  
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, November 10.  
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.  
Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per TAI YUAN. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Wuhwei, Chefoo, and Tientsin—Per HUICHOW. Noon.  
Swatow, Shanghai and North China—Per CHOY-SANG. Noon.

Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, November 11.  
Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHANG CHOW, 8.30 a.m.

Macao—Per SUI TAI, 8.30 a.m.  
Shanghai and North China—Per SUI YANG, 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dharanib-kodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ. Per MENTOR. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday, Nov. 10, at 5 p.m.  
Swatow—Per HAITAN. Noon.  
Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta—Per NAMSANG, 2 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per TEUCER, 3 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, November 12.  
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.

Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 13.  
Macao—Per SUI TAI, 8.30 a.m.  
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per SADO MARU, 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 11 a.m.  
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dharanib-kodi, Egypt and EUROPE via LIVERPOOL—Per LYCAON. Registration 2.45 p.m. Letters 3.30 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, November 14.  
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.

Haiphong—Per KAIHONG, 9 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dharanib-kodi, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLES—Per YOKO-HAMA MARU. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG, 2 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 15.  
Macao—Per SUI TAI, 1.30 p.m.

Macao—Per CHUEN CHOW, 4.30 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per QUINNEBAG, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, November 16.  
Macao—Per SUI AN, 8.30 a.m.

TUESDAY, November 18.  
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI HONG, Noon.

Philippine Islands—Per TAMING, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, November 19.  
Philippine Islands, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per AKI MARU. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.—Per EMPRESS OF JAPAN. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## EUROPEAN SERGEANTS' UNIFORM.

To the Editor of the *China Mail*.

SIR—I have read with disgust "Uniform's" letter which appeared in the last evening's issue of your paper. Whoever he may be "Uniform" is making a "great fuss" of his position, but he has not the faintest idea of what he is worth. If he is a gentleman the lines as in his letter "Chinese Constable"—men who owing to the low scale of pay are recruited chiefly from chair and ricab coolies or relatives of the same class—could not have slipped from his pen, why should he have a grievance against "dress"? He did not mention that he was a valuable servant of the Crown—fulfilling duties honourably. He said that the dress of Chinese Sergeants was precisely the same as European Sergeants—are not Chinese Sergeants also members of the Force? Can "Uniform" explain the word "Khaki" stuff, and that the officers have a superior quality than the men? Does "Uniform" believe that he and his fellow "Sergeants" are equal in rank to the Inspectors and that they should have a different quality in dress than the Chinese. It is high time for him to realise that he had made a great mistake. He should publicly through the Press apologise to the Chinese members of the Force for his daring insult. Without Chinese in co-operation with any work that is to be done in this small Colony of Hongkong and elsewhere where there are Chinese, nothing could have a successful termination. It seems that "Uniform" in referring to the Chinese Sergeants as men risen from a low grade and that "He shuddered with disgust before going out for duty with that low grade," "Uniform" merely thought himself to be a member of a noble family and expects us to believe so. Why join the Force then? You think the government send you men over from England for the purpose of criticising? It is downright impertinence.

Your's truly,  
A CHINESE.

## AMEND OUR BUILDING REGULATIONS.

To the Editor of the *China Mail*.

SIR.—Like most of your readers I as a resident in the Colony am personally interested in the question of housing accommodation, and would beg to put forward two suggestions which might be of some practical use.

As you know when Government land is resumed for building purposes a ground rent is fixed, and the land then put up for auction subject to the payment of the ground rent. The premium then obtained is sometime very high and prevents the average individual from becoming the owner of land on which he might build while if at the auction the land was sold to the man who bid the highest amount of crown rent the result so far as the Government revenue is concerned would ultimately be the same while the small prospective owner would be able to utilise what under the present system he has to pay to the Government as premiums in furtherance of his building operations.

Another season of the high cost of building is the unnecessarily expensive material of which houses are constructed, brick and stone under the building Ordinance being practically the only materials allowed except in special cases.

If the building Ordinance was amended so as to permit detached houses to be erected of wood on a brick or stone base as homes are usually built in Canada and the United States perfectly safe and comfortable houses could be erected for a fraction of houses built as they are at present in Hongkong and in addition the length of time required for their building would be shortened considerably. Thanking you in anticipation.

I remain,  
Yours faithfully,  
BLASTON.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C.M.S.R. Co. as China arrived at Yokohama on November 7, and sailed on November 8, and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on the 1st Nov. The N.Y.K. as India Maru (European Line) left London for this port via Suez Canal on the 1st Nov. and is expected here on the 10th Dec.

## NOTICES.

## THE ASSOCIATED BRASS AND COPPER MANUFACTURERS OF GREAT BRITAIN

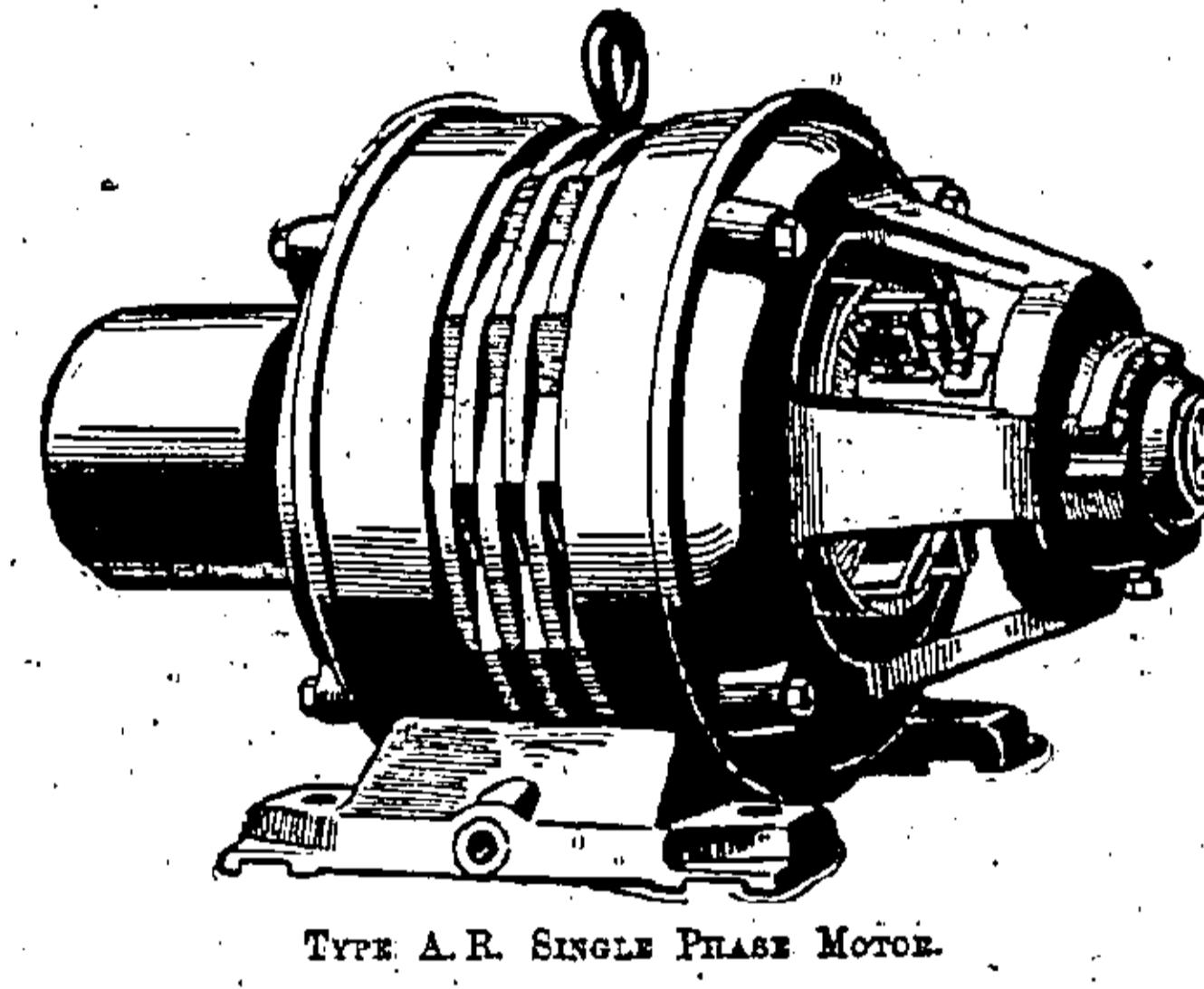
EVERYTHING IN BRASS OR COPPER  
Sole Agents:  
ARNHOLD BROTHERS & CO., LTD.  
CHINA & HONGKONG

## GERIN, DREVARD &amp; CO.

HONGKONG, St. George's Building. Tel 114.  
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REPRESENTATIVES IN SOUTH CHINA  
FOR

## Westinghouse



TYPE A.R. SINGLE PHASE MOTOR

We offer you free the services of our Engineering Staff to help you select your WESTINGHOUSE equipment.

## STOCKS



## AVAILABLE

JUST ARRIVED.  
FIRE XMAS CARDS  
AND  
CALIFLIPS.  
JAPANESE CURIOS SHOP  
NIBKO & CO.  
"HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING."

SEVERAL  
NEW SHAPED  
SILK LAMP SHADES.

EAT  
WISEMAN'S BREAD

Good, pure, wholesome food is essential to

## GOOD HEALTH

even if you have to pay a little more for it.

WISEMAN'S BREAD is made in a large, airy and well ventilated Bakery and under European Supervision.

Do not run any risk.  
Get your bread from WISEMAN'S

D. M. GOODALL, MANAGER.

## CIGARS! CIGARS!

JUST ARRIVED FROM HOLLAND A CONSIGNMENT OF

## "FLOR DE ROELOFS"

FIRST CLASS DUTCH CIGARES.

Apply for Quotations and Samples

Sole Importers.

"TRANSMARINA" Trading Company,  
Hotel Mansions.

## THOUGHTS ON LOCAL MORAL EDIFICATION.

## TEMISTOCLES' ADVICE.

[By SIDNEY EDWARDS.]

The world has nothing so much to be admired as a beautiful woman in whose heart is found tenderness, simplicity, and innocence. But no one can genuinely respect a maiden, however sweet and attractive, if she is morally ugly. Only those who are upon the same moral plane as she is might be able to do so.

A handsome person without virtue is like a pretty flower that is wanting in one essential quality—fragrance. Let those who are pre-possessing be not too fond of dress or of external decoration (for that is indeed a fault), and let them not endeavour to attract attention (for that is more than vain), but let them furnish their hearts with virtue and their minds with worthy contemplation.

Most assuredly there are men who have gentle noble hearts but whose outward appearance is anything but attractive. Of the two kinds of human beings, the one kind that is good-looking but vicious, the other kind that is homely but virtuous, that of the latter imparts more satisfaction to the world; since the individuals of this class extend virtuous influence upon others; and happiness is a state that depends chiefly upon virtue.

Do not let the mere attraction of a fair exterior mislead you. For the sake of your honour and happiness take the warning: let it burn deep in your mind: handsome looks and charming manners may betray you into a life of shame and suffering, into error that is fatal. You girls and women: do have a wise and good judgment, and see beyond the blooming flower. Do not merely look for beauty in outward appearance, the beauty of which is only transient—the fairest rose abides with time—but seek for beauty in human excellency: seek the person that is physically and morally clean, truly noble and virtuous. That is the person that is hard to find, that is really worth having.

Beautiful girls, as well as others should always keep in memory that physical charms are frail and that one day their beauty, now a source of delight, will fade away; their graceful figures, now sweet in harmony, will waste and decay; and they will be launched into eternity. But they will not be afraid of that day—that momentous hour—if they respect obligations, if they hold sacred and inviolable the vows they make at Church, if they live lives of purity, if they do their duty in this world.

We need not be afraid as to what will happen to us: all we need fear is that we shall in any way stain our character. Faith, Purity, Rectitude, and Clarity to our neighbour banish the fear and sting of death. Let the hills echo with our cheer—cheers for them! And let us live up to them for ever and ever!

A certain Athenian went to Thermistocles for advice. He was in doubt whether it would be better to give his daughter in marriage to a man of sterling qualities but of very slender means, or to one whose only recommendation was wealth. Thermistocles was a learned statesman, and had no false view as regards riches. "I would give my daughter," said he, "to a man without money, rather than to marry her to money without a man."

A young American who had inherited a fortune from his father, one day requested a circle of acquaintances to a pleasant little tea at his home, where he pointed out to them the interesting features of his beautiful curios and decorations. He however had his eyes fixed upon a certain young lady of the party; and when there was a chance for him to speak to her alone, he was conceited enough to begin by saying that he was worth half a million. The next few minutes found him making a proposition of marriage. As might be expected, he took care to insinuate that if she said yes, she would become the mistress of his splendid big mansion, and the supreme commander of all his wealth. With the blushes rising on her cheeks, the modest maiden told him she was going to marry a millionaire. That proud insatiable temperament was easily excited. The name of the financial magnate was immediately asked. "Who he is you will soon discover. The riches of a wife lies in the heart of her husband. He is a millionaire of character—and that is all I want." Having returned this brave answer, she went to join her other friends, whilst the purblind young man stood confounded and amazed.

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